

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff

v.

CRIMINAL 06-0158 (ADC)

[6] KATHERINE NEGRÓN-RAMOS,

Defendant

MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION
RE: RULE 11(c)(1)(B) PROCEEDINGS (PLEA OF GUILTY)

I. Personal Background

On May 10, 2006, Katherine Negrón-Ramos, the defendant herein, was charged in a one count-indictment. The defendant agrees to plea guilty to the only count of the indictment.

Count one charges that the defendant conspired, confederated, and agreed with other co-defendants to possess with the intent to distribute one kilogram or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of heroin, a Schedule I, Narcotic Controlled Substance; five kilograms or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of cocaine, a Schedule II, Narcotic Controlled Substance; fifty grams or more of cocaine base (commonly known as "crack" cocaine), a Schedule II, Narcotic Controlled Substance; and one hundred kilograms or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of marijuana, a Schedule I Controlled Substance, within one thousand feet of, the real property comprising of a housing facility owned by a public housing authority, that is, the Juan Jiménez García Public Housing Project, in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 841(a)(1), § 841(b)(1)(A) & (B), and § 860. All in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 846.

Defendant filed a motion for change of plea on August 31, 2006.

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II. Consent to Proceed Before a Magistrate Judge

On September 15, 2006, while assisted by Irma Valdejuli-Pérez, Esq., the defendant, by consent, appeared before me in order to change her previous not guilty plea to a plea of guilty as to the only count of the indictment.

In open court the defendant was questioned as to the purpose of the hearing being held. The defendant responded that the purpose of the hearing was to plead guilty. The defendant was advised of her right to have all proceedings, including the change of plea hearing, before a United States district judge. Defendant was given notice of: (a) the nature and purpose of the hearing; (b) the fact that all inquiries were to be conducted under oath and that it was expected that her answers would be truthful (she was also explained that the consequences of lying under oath could lead to a perjury charge); and (c) her right to have the change of plea proceedings presided over by a district judge instead of a magistrate judge. The defendant was also explained the differences between the appointment and functions of the two. The defendant consent to proceed before this magistrate judge.

III. Proceedings Under Rule 11, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure

A. Compliance With Requirements Rule 11(c)(1)

Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure governs the acceptance of guilty pleas to federal criminal violations. Pursuant to Rule 11, in order for a plea of guilty to constitute a valid waiver of the defendant's right to trial, guilty pleas must be knowing and voluntary: "Rule 11 was intended to ensure that a defendant who pleads guilty does so with an 'understanding of the nature of the charge and consequences of his plea.'" United States v. Cotal-Crespo, 47 F.3d 1, 4 (1st Cir. 1995) (quoting McCarthy v. United States, 394 U.S. 459, 467 (1969)). [There are three core concerns in these proceedings]: 1) absence of coercion; 2) understanding of the charges; and 3) knowledge of the consequences of the guilty plea. United States v. Cotal-Crespo, 47 F.3d at 4 (citing United States v. Allard, 926 F.2d 1237, 1244-45 (1st Cir. 1991)).

United States v. Hernández-Wilson, 186 F.3d 1, 5 (1st Cir. 1999).

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In response to further questioning, defendant was explained and she understood that if convicted on count one, based on the amount of narcotics stipulated between the parties, the maximum penalty for the offense charged in count one is a minimum term of five years and a maximum term of 40 years incarceration. Additionally, the court must impose a term of supervised release of at least four years after the period of incarceration. The court may also impose a fine not to exceed \$2,000,000.

The court must impose a mandatory penalty assessment of \$100, per offense, to be deposited in the Crime Victim Fund, pursuant 18 U.S.C. § 3013.

Defendant was advised that the ultimate sentence was a matter solely for the court to decide in its discretion and that, even if the maximum imprisonment term and fine were to be imposed upon her, she later could not withdraw her guilty plea if she was unhappy with the sentence of the court. The defendant understood this.

Defendant was explained what the supervised release term means. It was emphasized that cooperation with the United States Probation officer would assist the court in reaching a fair sentence.

Emphasis was made on the fact that at this stage, no prediction or promises as to the sentence to be imposed could be made by anyone. Defendant responded to questions in that no promises, threats, inducements or predictions as to what sentence will be imposed have been made to her.

B. Admonishment of Constitutional Rights

To assure defendant's understanding and awareness of her rights, defendant was advised of her right:

1. To remain silent at trial and be presumed innocent, since it is the government who has the burden of proving her guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

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3 2. To testify or not to testify at trial, and that no comment could be made by
4 the prosecution in relation to her decision not to testify.

5 3. To a speedy trial before a district judge and a jury, at which she would be
6 entitled to see and cross examine the government witnesses, present evidence on her
7 behalf, and challenge the government's evidence.

8 4. To have a unanimous verdict rendered by a jury of twelve persons which
9 would have to be convinced of defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt by means
10 of competent evidence.

11 5. To use the subpoena power of the court to compel the attendance of
12 witnesses.

13 Upon listening to the defendant's responses, observing her demeanor and her
14 speaking with her attorney, that to the best of counsel's belief defendant had fully
15 understood her rights, it is determined that defendant is aware of her constitutional
16 rights.

17 C. Consequences of Pleading Guilty

18 Upon advising defendant of her constitutional rights, she was further advised
19 of the consequences of pleading guilty. Specifically, defendant was advised that by
20 pleading guilty and upon having her guilty plea accepted by the court, she will be
21 giving up the above rights and would be convicted solely on her statement that she
22 is guilty.

23 Furthermore, the defendant was admonished of the fact that by pleading guilty
24 she would not be allowed later on to withdraw her plea because she eventually might
25 disagree with the sentence imposed, and that when she were under supervised
26 release, and upon violating the conditions of such release, that privilege could be
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3 revoked and she could be required to serve an additional term of imprisonment. She
4 was also explained that parole has been abolished.

5 D. Plea Agreement

6 The parties have entered into a written plea agreement that, upon being signed
7 by the government, defense attorney and defendant, was filed and made part of the
8 record. Defendant was clearly warned and recognized having understood that:

9 1. The plea agreement is not binding upon the sentencing court.

10 2. The plea agreement is an "agreement" between the defendant, defense
11 attorney and the attorney for the government which is presented as a
12 recommendation to the court in regards to the applicable sentencing adjustments
13 and guidelines, which are advisory.

14 3. The agreement provides a sentencing recommendation and/or anticipated
15 sentencing guideline computation, that can be either accepted or rejected by the
16 sentencing court.

17 4. In spite of the plea agreement and any sentencing recommendation
18 contained therein, the sentencing court retains full discretion to reject such plea
19 agreement and impose any sentence up to the possible maximum penalty prescribed
20 by statute.

21 Defendant acknowledged having understood this explanation.

22 E. Government's Evidence (Basis in Fact)

23 The government presented a proffer of its evidence with which the defendant
24 basically concurred.

25 Accordingly, it is determined that there is a basis in fact and evidence to
26 establish all elements of the offense charged. Should defendant meet all the
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requirements of the "safety valve" provisions of U.S.S.G. § 5C1.2, then the defendant would be entitled to a further two level reduction in the base offense level.

F. Voluntariness

The defendant accepted that no leniency had been promised, no threats had been made to induce her to plead guilty and that she did not feel pressured to plead guilty. She came to the hearing for the purpose of pleading guilty and listened attentively as the prosecutor outlined the facts which it would prove if the case had proceeded to trial.

IV. Conclusion

The defendant, by consent, has appeared before me pursuant to Rule 11, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, and has entered a plea of guilty as to the only count of the indictment.

After cautioning and examining the defendant under oath and in open court, concerning each of the subject matters mentioned in Rule 11, as described in the preceding sections, I find that the defendant Katherine Negrón-Ramos is competent to enter this guilty plea, is aware of the nature of the offense charged and the maximum statutory penalties that the same carries, understands that the charge is supported by the government's evidence, has admitted to every element of the offense charged, and has done so in an intelligent and voluntary manner with full knowledge of the consequences of her guilty plea.

Therefore, I recommend that the court accept the guilty plea of the defendant and that the defendant be adjudged guilty as to count one of the indictment.

This report and recommendation is filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and Rule 72(d) of the Local Rules of Court. Any objections to the same must be specific and must be filed with the Clerk of Court within five (5) days of its receipt.

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Rule 510.1, Local Rules of Court; Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b). Failure to timely file specific objections to the report and recommendation is a waiver of the right to review by the district court. United States v. Valencia-Copete, 792 F.2d 4 (1st Cir. 1986).

At San Juan, Puerto Rico, this 18th day of September, 2006.

S/ JUSTO ARENAS
Chief United States Magistrate Judge